

The Great War—1492d Day

south. To the south of the Drocourt battle area it swerves sharply to the east and then falls off in a southeasterly direction. It is the eastern stretch that the British have been clearing of the Boche.

The Germans may try to establish a new defensive line, which would run almost directly north and south, joining the Hindenburg line at some point southwest of Cambrai, but there are indications that the enemy is by no means sure that his efforts will meet with any success.

The very fact that since the Drocourt-Queant line was smashed the Germans have retreated from the ground behind it, which is of first importance to the retention of their defenses in the north and south, without making a single formidable attempt to regain their lost positions by counter attacks, is considered proof positive of the enemy's weakness in this area.

The fact that the German command has hesitated to withdraw any considerable troops from other sections of the front for the operations here is taken to mean that the German command fears that such a movement would only lead to another catastrophe.

Germans Seek Respite

Long periods of fighting without the slightest respite, the annihilation of whole formations, and the thorough hammering they have received have served to the idea of saving themselves foremost in the minds of the German troops. Every prisoner in his comments on the great battle seems to bear this out. Almost every German soldier taken from the front lines shows that the enemy troops on the Western front have suffered from the long-continued fighting as never before. A typical excerpt from an unposted letter says:

"We are in mortal danger every day. We cannot last much longer. We cannot hope for further success. Our enemy is superior to us in numbers and everything else. Victory is now out of the question."

Many letters end with the words "poor Germany."

The German shortage in men in this locality may well be imagined by the fact that among the prisoners taken are men who were received as drafts in the infantry formations after having been combed out of the field bakery establishments and motor transport columns.

Weakness Is Known

One man in a typical letter complains that the strength of his own and several other companies has been reduced to less than twenty each, yet they are forced to hold on. He concludes: "If the Tommies knew that, we wouldn't be here long."

As a matter of fact, the Tommies do know it, and the Allied commanders are well aware of the depletion in the German ranks. The German soldiers, so far as they can be judged by the prisoners taken, realize fully the nature of the present situation.

They know that their vain effort to hold their successive lines of defense means that they are in for another winter campaign, with the terrible ordeal of an unheated trench, and in prospect fills them with the deepest depression.

The German army has obviously not the dreams of a German peace in a year, or at any other time. No more boasting is heard in the prisoners' cages. There are always from both men and officers now frank forebodings. Some of them are couched in terms of the darkest despair. Thus the German soldiers, despite the declarations of their newspapers and some of the higher officers, are coming more and more to understand what awaits them when the full force of the American effort is felt.

How far the Germans in the north are going to pursue their policy of resistance is uncertain. Hill 63 is well in British hands, and the village of Ploegsteert has been captured. Lens is still in enemy hands, and the British are still in the immediate future. But the Germans cannot hope to have a happy time, for the British are steadily moving eastward, leaving Lens in a tightly drawn salient, into which the British guns are already pouring their steel.

Enemy Machine Gun Nest Secrets Bared By American Scout

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—Steps to the capture of a machine gun nest in the Vosges Mountains, in possession of the Germans on the front line, and the enemy machine gun nest, were bared by an American scout.

The information was obtained by the intensity of a scout, who, not satisfied with merely reaching the enemy's first and second lines, went through the wire labyrinth and penetrated more than two-thirds of a mile to the rear.

He reported his observations so minutely that the American artillery was able to play havoc with the enemy's rear line arrangements.

Americans Break Up Enemy Raiding Party And Take Prisoners

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—A raiding party of the enemy, which had been in possession of valuable information concerning the Germans on the front line, was broken up by the Americans, and the enemy machine gun nest was captured.

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Foch Says He'll Keep On Chasing Germans

PARIS, Sept. 5.—In a telegram replying to congratulations of the Paris Municipal Council, Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the Entente Allied forces, thanked the council in his own name and on behalf of the French and Allied armies, and added:

"The German rush which menaced Paris and Amiens has been broken. He will continue to pursue the enemy implacably."

lance of Franelles. They evidently were planning on being able to take prisoners.

An American lieutenant saw the enemy party coming and proceeded into No Man's Land with scouts in an attempt to surround the Germans. The enemy was put to flight, leaving two prisoners in the hands of the Americans. No casualties were suffered by the Americans.

Fokker Shot Down As 10 Enemy Planes Attack U. S. Airmen

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—Ten German airplanes attacked a group of American pursuit planes this morning, and after a brief fight one Fokker was brought down by Lieutenant Stroos. An American machine went down behind the German lines, apparently under control.

American airmen shot down an observation balloon in the Woivre this morning. Another was forced down yesterday.

American bombing machines in their attack on Conflans and Longuey yesterday were successful. In Longuey the raiders dropped forty-four bombs, and seven direct hits were observed at the east end of the railroad yard, two on a roundhouse and repair shop, and one on other buildings. At Baronecourt four direct hits were observed.

In the Conflans raid more than 1,000 kilograms of bombs were bunched on the junction of the Brieux-Conflans railway. The bridge of the former road was destroyed. All of our machines returned safely.

Enemy bombers were active last night in the villages far behind our lines.

Tonale Pass Attack Nets Austria Gains

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In a delayed report received to-day the Vienna War Office announces that a surprise attack launched against the Italian line in the Tonale Pass, near the west end of the mountain front, wrested Punta San Matteo and Monte Montello and a summit glacier from the Italians.

"On the northern part of the Tonale Pass our mountain detachments, by a surprise attack, wrested from the enemy Punta San Matteo, Monte Montello and a summit glacier. The capture of arms among the eternal ice and snow is a remarkable testimony of the fighting capacity of the attackers, who are equal to the severest Alpine conditions."

In the Corna region and to the east of Monte Pertica, in the Grappa section of the mountain front, operations of Austrian storming troops were completely successful, the statement from Vienna adds.

Army May Enforce U. S. Wage Award

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Steps to enforce acceptance by employers of a union factory in Bridgeport, Conn., of the recent award of the War Labor Board are under consideration by the War Department.

In making this announcement, the War Department said Secretary Baker had taken the matter up with the War Labor Board as the result of an appeal by the bridge plant, which contracts are being delayed by strikes.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 5.—Strike conditions among the tool making plants were unchanged today. Word was received that an interpretative decision on the wage award of the War Labor Board had been made at Washington.

Last night eleven meetings of workers—male and female—chose delegates, thirty-six in all, to a convention to be held at the New York Hotel. The delegates were to represent the sixty thousand workers in sixty-five plants in negotiations over wages and hours.

The delegates, employed at the Bridgeport Brass Company, was one of the delegates selected.

Jews Send New Year Greetings to Pershing

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 5.—Colonel Harry Cutler, chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board, with the approval of the Secretary of War, presented the following New Year's greeting to General Pershing:

"On the eve of the New Year the Jewish Welfare Board, United States Army, New York, presents to you, General Pershing, and to your staff, the warmest greetings and good wishes to you and your comrades in arms, regardless of race or creed."

"You are fighting in a holy cause that social justice may prevail and lasting peace come to the entire human family. Therefore, through the righteousness of our allies, you are granted the privilege to establish a world democracy which shall endure and become a blessing to all future generations."

"Our ardent prayer is that God may speed your victory and rush the work of your brave comrades who are planting American ideals and traditions to preserve the noblest efforts of civilization."

U. S. Orders Chewing Gum To Aid Soldiers on Marches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—More than 2,000,000 packages of chewing gum have been ordered by the War Department to help the army keep off thirst during long marches.

Lemon drops and other special formulas and canned tomatoes also have been ordered in large quantities for the same purposes, says a statement to-day from the War Department. More and more open warfare in France is increasing the demand, not only for thirst quenchers, but also for hard bread for marching rations.

Yankee Gains Lower Morale Of Germans

Enemy Line Is Shortened and Size of Units Is Reduced

Storm Battalions Used to Fill Gaps

Fifteen Divisions Kept in Trenches Continuously for 2 to 4 Months

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—Every bit of evidence obtainable by the Americans as they press upon the German armies points to the gradual, continuous and ever-more-rapid weakening morale of the troops and the lowering of their effectiveness to a serious point.

The American military authorities draw this conclusion from the action of the German command in shortening the line by voluntary withdrawals, its enforcement of longer tours of duty in the front trenches upon the troops, the coming of the service for infantrymen, the disbanding of storm battalions to bolster up inferior divisions and even the use of Austrian troops on the Western front.

At least seven German divisions have been disbanded so that the men might be used to replace losses sustained during the summer campaign. Some separate regiments have been broken up also. Prisoners declare that the practice of forming storm battalions so weakened the infantry regiments that it had to be given up.

The number of German divisions classified as "first class," it appears, has dropped rapidly from eighty-three on July 15 until it stood at fifty on August 25. Twenty-nine of these divisions originally had been designated as "first class," but only thirteen were so designated on the August date.

Seven of these had only had two weeks rest at that time. In many cases German divisions have had to remain in the line for long periods. Fully fifteen of the first line divisions have been fighting continuously from two and one-half to four months.

A captured document shows that a plan has been projected to disband the fourth company of every battalion, which had fallen below 600 men, reducing the rest of the company to three companies. The advantage of this plan, it is pointed out by German officers, is that the arrangement would result in lessened losses for officers.

Yanks Pursue Fleeing Huns To Aisne Banks

Continued from page 1

apart that from some angle a cross-fire could not be effectively used.

Only Twenty Captured

Some sharp engagements did occur. These were brief, however, the Germans who were not killed or seriously wounded withdrawing along little communication trenches into large trenches leading to ravines, through which they escaped. This was not a day for prisoners, the whole number taken being less than twenty.

The movement of the Americans over the plateau was effected without material loss, because instead of advancing in regular formations, they were filtered into and through the zone, never presenting a satisfactory target. The progress down into the low lands was similarly carried out.

It would be no surprise if the Germans extended their evacuation to the region south of the Aisne, which they hold in the direction of Rheims. It is considered possible this had a part in the decision to withdraw. This had been made there, that part, too, would have been included in the gains of the past few days, but it is regarded as inevitable that the Germans will take that the newly made salient is untenable. If they do not withdraw, they will be in a serious position, as at any time pressure may be exerted from the south and northwest.

400 Marks Offered For U. S. Prisoner

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—Orders captured by American troops in the Toul sector and signed by the commander of a German division offers a reward of 400 marks to the German soldier bringing in the first American prisoner.

The German commander is apparently unusually anxious, for in another order he begged the discharge of its regiment out on parole if it could not fail to produce any American prisoners.

There has been much speculation recently over a possible American offensive in Lorraine, where the front crosses the German border.

American Air Unit Praised by Pershing

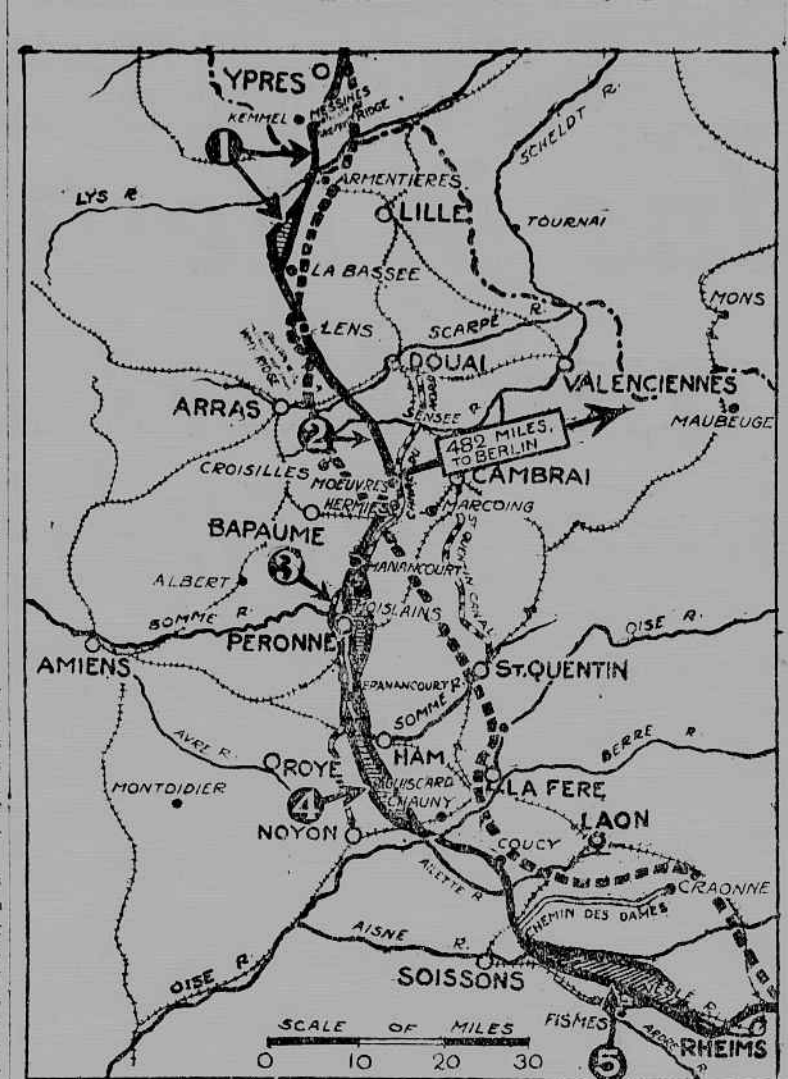
(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5.—The commander in chief has sent the following letter to the chief of the air service commending the first pursuit group.

"The commander in chief has learned with great satisfaction of the work of the first pursuit group of the air service and desires to commend it especially for its brave record."

"The handicaps under which this initial pursuit unit of the American Expeditionary Forces has been organized and begun the discharge of its duty are well known and recognized. With fine spirit and determination it has overcome obstacles and already achieved an enviable record. Its commander and personnel are congratulated for their effective and daring work."

WHERE THE ALLIES ARE DRIVING ON



The Allied gains on four fronts yesterday are indicated by arrows. New gains were made on either side of Arrmentieres (1). The British advanced near (2), and east of Peronne (3), captured the shaded area. Northeast of Noyon (4) the French approached Ham. The Franco-Americans beyond the Vesle (5) pursued the retreating Germans to the Aisne.

The dash line indicates last winter's battle positions.

The Official Statements

FRENCH

PARIS (NIGHT).—Our troops continued their pursuit of the retreating enemy to-day along the Canal du Nord and the Vesle and made an important advance despite resistance at certain points.

Southeast of that village our front passes through the outskirts of Cuvry and Caillois-Crepigny, north of Mareuil-Dancourt and the southern outskirts of Abbeville. At certain points our advance covered a distance of six kilometers.

Along the whole Ailette front the enemy, exhausted by hard fighting since the 20th, began about 3 o'clock this afternoon to give way before our troops. Pursuing the German rear guard, our troops made rapid progress. North of the Ailette, Pierre-waude and Autreville are in our possession, as well as the greater part of the lower forest of Coucy.

On the left front our troops now hold the general line of Voormezele-Wulverghem - Ploegsteert - Nieppe-Laventie-Givency.

South of Neuve Chapelle as far as Givency we have regained the old line held by us prior to April 9, and east of Givency we have occupied portions of the old German positions.

On the southern battlefield the enemy strongly attacked our new positions at Inchy-en-Artois yesterday evening, but was repulsed after sharp fighting.

We have improved our positions south of Moeuvres and east of Hermet, and have taken Neuville-Bourjonnal.

The enemy counter attacked yesterday evening east of Manancourt and was repulsed. Fighting has taken place also in the neighborhood of Peronne and our line has been improved slightly.

During the past four days the British troops have taken over 15,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

GERMAN

BERLIN (NIGHT).—The fighting activity was restricted to-day to minor engagements in the area fronting our new positions.

BERLIN (DAY).—Between Ypres and La Bassée the enemy yesterday pressed forward against our new lines. Detachments which had been left behind in the forefield withdrew to these lines in accordance with orders. On both sides of Wytschaete enemy partial attacks were repulsed.

Between the Scarpe and the Somme the enemy felt his way toward our new line. There have been infantry engagements at our outposts.

On the Somme there was artillery activity.

Between the Somme and the Oise we continued our movements out of the region of Roye, which were commenced August 26, and during the night before last we freed ourselves from the enemy without a fight. Rearguards which were left behind to retard the enemy followed us slowly yesterday afternoon. During the evening the enemy, with weak detachments, had about reached the line Vovesnes-Guiseard-Ailly.

On the Ailette plain enemy thrusts were repulsed. Strong enemy attacks due south of the Ailette, near Terny-Sorny, Clamecy and Bucy-le-Long, also failed. Vice Sergeant Major Schoele in the recent fighting here destroyed eight armored cars.

East of Soissons we withdrew our defence from the Vesle. Our movements were carried out in accordance with plan and undisturbed by the enemy.

Yesterday we shot down thirty-two enemy airplanes.

U. S. and Allied Refugees From Russia Believed Safe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—American consuls, members of Allied missions and civilian refugees, who recently left Russia on a special train, have crossed safely into Finland and should have arrived yesterday at Haparanda.

This word came to-day from Consul Haynes at Helsingfors under date of September 3.

U. S. Troops, in Dash Up Slopes North of Vesle, Rout Enemy

Avoiding Gas Filled Ravines and Under Hot Fire From Aviators and Machine Guns, They Gain Heights and Press Foe Back

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Wednesday, September 4.—Americans, with the French moving with them on their left, have advanced from the Vesle to the edge of the plateau, along a line from Brenelle, Vauxcel, Blancy and Basieux. The Germans nearest this line, along which they might make a rearward defence of any consequence, are opposite the edge of the plateau paralleling the Aisne, over which it is obvious they have removed their stores and heavy artillery.

The advance of the Americans in force began at 4 o'clock this morning, and patrols, one after another, have been going over all day and meeting sharp resistance at some points.

Orders reached the American commanders before daylight to send out patrols to investigate, and their reports caused the immediate dispatch of supporting patrols. Before nightfall a large part of the army which had been camping along the Vesle was in action on the slopes north of the river. And there was action, notwithstanding that the Germans already had taken the initiative in their withdrawal.

The troops crossed the Vesle in three ways: on the bridges which held against the German guns and air bombs, on the trunks of trees felled as substitutes for bridges and by alternately wading and swimming. Although officially characterized as patrols, the aggregate of troops sent across during the day was quite large enough to hold the advantage gained.

For a few hundred yards north of the Vesle there is a succession of slopes cut by ravines extending down to the river. It was up these slopes, and not by way of the ravines, that the Americans would win their way. Every ravine and other depression was avoided, for the Germans had filled these with gas. While they were able for the most part to dodge the gas, the advancing troops were not able to escape altogether the machine gun fire.

American Artillery Opens

Early in the day the American artillery had begun a bombardment that not only reached the hills beyond the river, but also searched closely the positions just in advance of the patrols.

It failed, however, to bring such a response as might have been expected if the Germans had been holding their positions. The subsequent developments seemed to prove that the enemy already had moved back all his heavier artillery and perhaps all, or nearly all, of even his lighter guns, for the artillery reply appeared to be confined to guns fired from positions near the Aisne and beyond that river.

The resistance the Americans encountered was from machine guns and airplanes. Almost every cover on virtually every slope sheltered a machine gun nest, the operators of which unsuccessfully endeavored to check the advance. The densest concentration was along the ridges north of Bazoches and Fismette, and in at least two instances desperate efforts were made to hold back the thin line of the advancing forces.

The Americans rushed the machine guns only in exceptional cases. More frequently they worked around the corners, took an active part in some cases doing the work for the infantry men.

Germans Burning Supplies

Fires which were seen at various places had given rise to reports that the Germans were burning villages and farmhouses, but this has not been generally accepted as a fact, the smoke clouds seen being attributed to the destruction of ammunition by the Allied shells in some instances and in more numerous cases to the destruction of supplies that it was impossible to remove, and temporary buildings. They have not burned the French towns in this sector, perhaps because the buildings are of stone construction, and also because most of them in the zone of the fighting are already nothing more than ruins.

The German aviators contributed materially to the rearward defence. Every yard the French and Americans advanced was noted by the enemy aviators, who took an active part in the effort to stop the Allied progress, but in the long run their efforts were as ineffectual as those of the line of machine gun nests.

The action related to the machine guns and the line of machine gun nests. The machine guns while flying low, the line forces advancing, however, were not immediately checked, as after disposing themselves for defence in a way their mobile formation made possible their progress would be resumed after a moment or so.

97 Enemy Divisions U. S. to Speed Up Pounded by Allies Selective Service Seek Brief Relief Machinery at Once

Half of German Army Has Been Mauled by Foch Since July 18

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association—New York Tribune)

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Nearly half the German army, some 97 divisions, has been mauled, hammered and battered in the last month, and rest, however brief, comes as a godsend to it. That it will be brief is clear to any one who has studied Foch's tactics since July 18.

Since August 1 the British have captured more than 75,000 and the French and Americans 49,000 prisoners. The British losses are still remarkably low, hardly more than the number of prisoners taken.

Observers agree that the morale of the enemy has been greatly weakened and that most of his divisions have gone stale from the long siege of defensive fighting. Much depends on the weather. If conditions continue favorable there is reason to expect further big developments shortly.

Some extravagant forecasts suggest that Ludendorff intends to withdraw voluntarily from Belgium and France and then offer peace terms. The Crown Prince's interview, in which he described German victory not as the annihilation of the Allied forces, but as the ability to "hold our own and not be vanquished," gives some substance to the forecast. In this connection the decision of the Trades Union Congress at Derby demanding the opening of negotiations the moment the enemy is driven or retired from Belgium and France is interesting.

Propaganda Tries to Split U. S. and Danes

Peoples While Trade Treaty Is Pending

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—German-inspired attacks on America appearing in Danish newspapers threaten the interruption of negotiations now pending between Denmark and the United States for a commercial agreement. This became known to-day after receipt of an official report from an American agent in Copenhagen.

For some time, the report discloses, articles have been running in the "Social Democrat," a so-called government organ in Copenhagen, written by the former New York correspondent of the "Berliner Tidende," Henry Holsten, ridiculing America at war and bitterly attacking its motives and the peace treaty propaganda.

German influence, it is stated in the report, as having inspired anti-American feeling among the leaders of the Socialist party, now in control of the Danish government. The people of Denmark are pro-Ally, but the Foreign Office is pro-German. The German methods of operation are strikingly disclosed in the official report made to Washington, inclosing translations of the articles from the "Social Democrat."

400 "War Colleges" Are Picked to Train Draftees of 18 and 19

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Fraternity houses and dormitories of the 400 colleges which will be used in training members of the students' army training corps will be turned into barracks for the period of the war, the War Department announced to-day. Plans are rapidly maturing for the training corps, into which men subject to draft may be voluntarily inducted for special education while awaiting the call for active service.

By January 1 the general conclusion is hoped that the classification of the entire nation will have been completed and that the man power will be ready for any emergency.

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Long Lines of Men Exhaust City's Supply Of Registration Cards

Thousands of men applied yesterday at the Hall of Records for duplicates of their registration cards under the state military registration. The applicants were all above the draft age and had mislaid their cards.

The applicants formed lines from the door of the Hall of Records, extending around the corner of the building. They were required to fill out an application blank, then present it to a notary public, before whom they swore to the truth of their statements. The officials at the Hall of Records ran out of registration cards at noon and the long line of waiting men were told to go home and call again to-day.

4 on Torpedoed Boat Saved by a Coffin

A sailor called at Police Headquarters yesterday to tell Patrolman Charles Wilhelm that his son, Walter E. Wilhelm, had been the means of saving his life and that of three other sailors, although the young man had died weeks before from appendicitis while on his way to France with an artillery regiment.

Wilhelm's coffin was being shipped back to the United States on the vessel on which the sailor was a member of the naval guard. The boat was torpedoed and sunk. The sailor and three of his companions who were thrown into the water, found the hermetically sealed coffin floating high in the wreckage, and sat on it until they were rescued. The coffin was saved with them.

Peru Adopts Plan To Use Hun Ships

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 5.—Congress to-day approved an arrangement between the Peruvian and American governments for the use of the German vessels interned at Callao.

Eight German vessels interned at Callao were taken over by Peru last June. The include several large steamers with passenger accommodations. Peru broke off relations with Germany in October, 1917.

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